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OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV. NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1828. No. 199.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
NO. XII.

The Soldier's Wages, and his gains and losses for fighting.

The Duke of Marlborough, observing a soldier leaning pensively on the butt of his firelock, just after a victory had been declared in favor of the British arms at the battle of Blenheim, accosted him thus:—"Why so sad, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the brave fellow, "but I am thinking that all the blood I have spilt this day, has only earned me four pence."

"Four pence" a day, was, at that period, the soldiers' pay. The anecdote farther informs, that when the Duke heard the reply of the soldier, he turned away his head, and a "tear was observed to fall from his cheek."

Well might this General weep to see the ground covered with many thousands of his brethren, dead and wounded, who had fallen a sacrifice to his own ambition and that of a few other war makers like himself. How awful the thought that men can be so deluded as to be willing thus to fight and kill one another for hire! But, alas! how many thousands of these hireling murderers, on that day, battered their lives, if not their immortal welfare, for a few pence, which "death forbade them to receive!" How many deluded Hessians laid down their bones on this side of the Atlantic during our Revolutionary struggle for Liberty, for a mere pittance of money, in a cause, and against a people, with whom they had no concern, and a people, who had never injured them in person, right, or property. It is no small thing for a man to barter his life for money; and at the same time in open violation of right and justice; he cannot have the approbation of his own conscience to console him in his enterprise, and to sweeten the toils and hardships that he must necessarily encounter during the vicissitudes of a campaign, or an expedition. Count Donop, the Hessian officer, taken prisoner at Red Bank, when about to die from the wounds he received in fighting for wages, was fully convinced of the injustice of the cause in which he had embarked, and lamented, very much, that he should sacrifice his life in opposing so generous and magnanimous a people, as he had found by experience, the Americans to be; and the poor Count seemed to be anxious to be restored to health, if it was for no other object than to express his gratitude to that very people whose cause he had opposed, and under whose care, while a prisoner, he had been treated with the greatest humanity and benevolence.

I will here give a little extract from Laboune's Russian Campaign, of the retreat of the French army across the Beresina, in which we may see the losses of a soldier too sadly exemplified, and the great dangers and sufferings to which he is exposed in the prosecution of objects and purposes repugnant, both to positive and moral duty, or obligation.

"Two bridges had been constructed, one for the carriages, and the other for the foot soldiers. About 8 o'clock (Nov. 28) the bridge for the carriages and the cavalry broke down; the baggage and artillery then advanced towards the other bridge, and attempted to force a passage. Now began a frightful contention between the foot soldiers and the horsemen. Many perished by the hands of their comrades, but a greater number were suffocated at the head of the bridge; and the dead bodies of men and horses so choked every avenue, that it was necessary to climb over mountains of carcasses to arrive at the river. Some who were buried in these horrible heaps still breathed, and struggling with the agonies of death, caught hold of those who mounted over them; but these kicked them with violence to disengage themselves, and without remorse trod them under foot."

"At length the Russians advanced in a mass. At the sight of the enemy the artillery and the baggage wagons, the cavalry, and the foot soldiers, all passed on, contending which should pass first. The strongest threw into the river those that were weaker, and hindered their passage, or unfeelingly trampled under foot all the sick they found in their way. Many hundreds were crushed to death by the wheels of the cannon. Thousands and thousands of victims, deprived of all hope, threw themselves headlong into the Beresina, and were lost in the waves."

"The division of Girard made its way by force of arms, and climbing over the mountains of dead bodies, gained

the other side. The Russians would soon have followed them, if they had not hastened to burn the bridge. When the unhappy beings on the other side of the Beresina abandoned themselves to absolute despair. The destruction was now inevitable; and amidst all their former disorders never were they exposed to, or can imagination conceive, horrors equal to those which encompassed them during that frightful night. The elements let loose, seemed to conspire to afflict universal nature, and to chastise the ambition and the crimes of man. Lamentable cries and groans marked the place of these miserable victims, more than twenty thousand men and two hundred pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy."

I have no doubt but that the elements are often instruments in the hands of a just and holy Providence to chastise the wickedness and folly of ambitious and bloody men. This opinion seems to have been signally exemplified in the woes and sufferings of the French army during their campaign in Russia.

When a people become so blinded and degraded, that they will have ambitious and unprincipled men invested with the supreme power, without paying any regard to the moral qualifications of the candidate for such office, or power, they must, they will, most assuredly, sooner or later, experience the pernicious effects of their blindness and folly; and when too late, alas! they will look back with unavailing regret and sorrow upon their past prospects and privileges, and sigh and sigh in vain for the golden cup which they have so inconsiderately dashed from their lips. Men are too apt to be dazzled and fascinated with external pomp and superficial embellishments without sufficiently regarding real worth and merit.

When a man, that possesses exterior accomplishments, and has been fortunate enough to meet with a little more than common success in his military career, is set up as a candidate for a civil office, the tinsel that glitters upon his shoulder and his thigh, will, among many classes of people, gain him more votes than the less glossy, but more valuable qualities of the mind and heart. Woful indeed must be the fate of that nation or people, who, overlooking the sterling worth and integrity of a learned and intelligent Statesman, choose for their chief ruler, or magistrate, a military chieftain, who, for the momentary buzz of the shilly crowd, would barter away the property, happiness, and lives of his fellow-men, and on the ruins of a free and enlightened Constitution, would erect a monument of despotism, misrule and human degradation.

With what vigilance, then, ought the Citizens of our own country to watch the first encroachments of the military upon the civil power! If ever our free Constitution of government was in jeopardy, it is now; if ever our Liberties are subverted, it will be when they are rendered subservient to some military hotspur. Look at the Senate of Rome, after the military power had acquired the ascendancy over the civil, no act could be passed, no law could be made without the assent of the Praetorian Guard. Look at the Parliament of Great Britain during the reign of Henry VIII, which dare not pass an act contrary to the wishes of that despotic monarch. What Britain and Rome were then, the United States will most certainly be, if ever they are so unhappy as to have a military chief for their supreme ruler. Oh that men would cease to be infatuated with military glory, a bauble, that bursts in a moment and leaves a lasting sting behind.

SALUS.

MISCELLANY.

From the Museum, published at Philadelphia, by E. Littlell.

JESSY OF KIBE'S FARM.

BY MISS M. R. MITFORD.

Another centre of a deep winding and woody lane, in the secluded village of Aberleigh, stands an old farm house, whose stables, out buildings, and ample yard, have a peculiarly totem and deserted appearance; they can, in fact, scarcely be said to be occupied, the person who rents the land preferring to live at a large farm about a mile distant, leaving this lonely house to the care of a laborer and his wife, who reside in one end, and have the charge of a few colts and heifers that run in the orchard and an adjoining meadow, whilst the vacant rooms are tenanted by a widow in humble circumstances and her young family.

The house is beautifully situated; deep, as I have said, in a narrow woody lane, which winds between high banks, now feathered with hazel, now thickly studied with pollards and forest trees, until

opposite Kibe's farm it widens sufficiently to admit a large clear pond, round which the hedge, closely and regularly set with a row of tall elms, sweeps in a graceful curve, forming for that bright mirror, a rich leafy frame. A little way farther on the lane again widens, and makes an abrupt winding, as it is crossed by a broad shallow stream, a branch of the Loddon, which comes meandering along from a chain of beautiful meadows; then turns in a narrower channel by the side of the road, and finally spreads itself into a large piece of water, almost a lakelet, amidst the rushes and willows of Hartly Moor. A foot bridge is flung over the stream, where it crosses the lane, which, with a giant oak growing on the bank, and throwing its broad branches far on the opposite side, forms in every season a pretty rural picture.

Kibe's farm is as picturesque as its situation; very odd, very irregular, with gable ends, clustered chimneys, casement windows, a large porch, and a sort of square wing jutting out even with the porch, and covered with a luxuriant vine, which has quite the effect, especially when seen by moonlight, of an ivy-mantled tower. On one side extend the ample but dilapidated farm buildings; on the other the old orchard, whose trees are so wild, so hoary and so huge, as to convey the idea of a fruit forest. Behind the house is an ample kitchen-garden, and before a neat flower court, the exclusive domain of Mrs. Lucas and her family, to whom indeed the laborer, John Miles, and his good wife Dinah, served in some sort as domestics.

Mrs. Lucas had known far better days. Her husband had been an officer, and died fighting bravely in one of the last battles of the Peninsular war, leaving her with three children, one lovely boy and two delicate girls, to struggle through the world as best she might. She was an accomplished woman, and at first settled in a genteel town, and endeavored to improve her small income by teaching music and languages. But she was country bred; her children too had been born in the country, amidst the sweetest recesses of the New Forest, and pining herself for liberty, and solitude, and green fields, and fresh air, she soon began to fancy that her children were visibly deteriorating in health and appearance, and pining for them also; and finding that her old servant, Dinah Miles, was settled with her husband in this deserted farm-house, she applied to his master to rent for a few months the untenanted apartments, came to Aberleigh, and fixed there apparently for life.

We lived in different parishes, and she declined company, so that I seldom met Mrs. Lucas, and had lost sight of her for some years, retaining merely a general recollection of the mild, pensive, elegant mother, surrounded by three rosy, romping, bright-eyed children, when the arrival of an intimate friend at Aberleigh rectory caused me frequently to pass the lonely farm house, and threw this interesting family again under my observation.

The first time that I saw them was on a bright summer evening, when the nightingale was yet in the copple, the briar rose blossoming in the hedge, and the sweet scent of the bean fields perfuming the air. Mrs. Lucas, still lovely and elegant, though somewhat faded and care worn, was walking pensively up and down the grass path of the pretty flower court; her eldest daughter, a rosy bright brunette, with her dark hair floating in all directions, was darning about like a bird; now tying up the pinks, now watering the geraniums, now collecting the fallen rose leaves into the straw bonnet which dangled from her arm; and now feeding a brood of bantams from a little barley measure, which that sagacious and active colony seemed to recognize as if by instinct, coming long before she called them at their swiftest pace, between a run and a fly, to await with their usual noisy and bustling patience, the showers of grain which she flung to them across the palling. It was a beautiful picture of youth, and health, and happiness; and her clear gay voice, and brilliant smile, accorded well with a shape and motion as light as a butterfly, and as wild as the wind. A beautiful picture was that rosy lass of fifteen in her unconscious loveliness, and I might have continued gazing on her longer, had I not been attracted by an object no less charming, although in a very different way.

It was a slight elegant girl, apparently about a year younger than the pretty romp of the flower garden, not unlike her in form and feature, but totally distinct in coloring and expression. She sat in the old porch, wreathed with jasmine and honeysuckle, with the western sun floating around her like a glory, and displaying the singular

beauty of her chestnut hair, brown with a golden light, and the exceeding delicacy of her smooth and finely grained complexion, so pale, and yet so healthy. Her whole face and form had a bending and stature like grace, increased by the adjustment of her splendid hair, which was parted on her white forehead, and gathered up behind in a large knot—a natural coronet. Her eyebrows and long eyelashes were a few shades darker than her hair, and singularly rich and beautiful. She was plaiting straw rapidly and skilfully, and bent over her work with a mild and placid attention, a sedate pensiveness that did not belong to her age, and which contrasted strangely and sadly with the gaiety of her laughing and brilliant sister, who at this moment darted up to her with a handful of pinks, and some groundsel. Jessy received them with a smile—such a smile!—spoke a few sweet words in a sweet sighing voice; put the flowers in her bosom, and the groundsel in the cage of a linnet that hung near her; and then resumed her seat and her work, imitating better than I have ever heard them imitated, the various notes of a nightingale who was singing in the opposite hedge; whilst I, ashamed of loitering longer, passed on.

The next time I saw her, my interest in this lovely creature was increased tenfold—for I then knew that Jessy was blind—a misfortune always so touching especially in early youth, and in her case rendered peculiarly affecting by the personal character of the individual. We soon became acquainted, and even intimate under the benign auspices of the kind mistress of the rectory; and every interview served to increase the interest excited by the whole family, and most of all by the sweet blind girl.

Never was any human being more gentle, generous, and grateful, or more unfeignedly resigned to her great calamity. The pensiveness that marked her character arose as I soon perceived from a different source. Her blindness had been of recent occurrence, arising from inflammation unskillfully treated, and was pronounced incurable; but from coming on so lately, it admitted of several alleviations, of which she was accustomed to speak with a devout and tender gratitude. "She could work," she said, "as well as ever; and cut out, and write, and dress herself, and keep the keys, and run errands in the house she knew so well without making any mistake or confusion. Reading, to be sure, she had been forced to give up, and drawing; and some day or other she would show me, only that it seemed so vain, some verses which her dear brother William had written upon a group of wild flowers, which she had begun before her misfortune. Oh, it was almost worth while to be blind to be the subject of such verse, and the object of such affection! Her dear mamma was very good to her, and so was Emma; but William—oh she wished that I knew William! No one could be so kind as he! It was impossible! He read to her; he talked to her; he walked with her; he taught her to feel confidence in walking alone; he had made for her use the wooden steps up the high bank which led into Kibe's meadow; he had put the hand-rail on the old bridge, so that she could get across without danger, even when the brook was flooded. He had tamed her linnet; he had constructed the wooden frame, by the aid of which she could write so comfortably and evenly; could write letters to him, and say her own self all that she felt of love and gratitude. And that," she continued with a deep sigh, "was her chief comfort now; for William was gone, and they should never meet again—never alive—that she was sure of—she knew it." "But why Jessy?" "Oh, because William was so much too good for this world; there was nobody like William! And he was gone for a soldier. Old General Lucas, her father's uncle, had sent for him abroad; had given him a commission in his regiment; and he would never come home—at least they should never meet again—at that she was sure—she knew it."

This persuasion was evidently the master-grief of poor Jessy's life, the cause that far more than her blindness faded her cheek, and saddened her spirits. How it had arisen no one knew; partly, perhaps, from some lurking superstition, some idle word, or ill omen which had taken root in her mind, nourished by the calamity which in other respects she bore so calmly, but which left her so often in darkness and loneliness to brood over her own gloomy forebodings; partly from her trembling sensibility; and partly from the delicacy of frame and of habit which had always characterized the object of her love—

a slender youth, whose ardent spirit was but too apt to overtask his body. However it found admittance, there the presentiment was, hanging like a dark cloud over the sunshine of Jessy's young life. Reasoning was useless.—They know little of the passions who seek to argue with that most intractable of them all, the fear that is born of love; so Mrs. Lucas and Emma tried to amuse away these sad thoughts, trusting to time, to William's letters, and, above all, to William's return to eradicate the evil.

The letters came punctually and gaily; letters that might have quieted the heart of any sister in England, except the fluttering heart of Jessy Lucas.—William spoke of improved health, of increased strength, of actual promotion, and expected recall. At last he even announced his return under auspices the most gratifying to his mother, and the most beneficial to her family. The regiment was ordered home, and the old and wealthy relation, under whose protection he had already risen so rapidly, had expressed his intention to accompany him to Kibe's farm, to be introduced to his nephew's widow and daughters, especially Jessy, for whom he expressed himself greatly interested. A letter from General Lucas himself, which arrived by the same post, was still more explicit: it adduced the son's admirable character and exemplary conduct as reasons for befriending the mother, and avowed his designs for providing for each of his young relatives, and of making William his heir.

For half an hour after the first hearing of these letters, Jessy was happy—till the peril of a winter voyage (for it was deep January) crossed her imagination, and checked her joy. At length, long before they were expected, another epistle arrived, dated Portsmouth. They had sailed by the next vessel to that which conveyed their previous despatches, and might be expected hourly at Kibe's farm. The voyage was past, safely past, and the weight seemed now really taken from Jessy's heart. She raised her sweet face and smiled; yet still it was a fearful and a trembling joy, and somewhat of fear was mingled even with the very intensity of her hope. It had been a time of rain and wind; and the Loddon, the beautiful Loddon, always so affluent of water, had overflowed its boundaries, and swelled the smaller streams which it led into torrents. The brook which crossed Kibe's lane had washed away part of the foot-bridge, destroying poor William's railing, and was still foaming and dashing like a cataract. Now that was the nearest way; and if William should insist on coming that way! To be sure, the carriage road was round by Grately Green, but to cross the brook would save half a mile; and William, dear William, would never think of danger to get to those whom he loved. These were Jessy's thoughts: the fear seemed impossible, for no postillion would think of breasting that roaring stream; but the fond sister's heart was fluttering like a new caught bird, and she feared she knew not what.

All day she paced the little court, and stopped and listened, and listened and stopped. About sunset, with the nice sense of sound which seemed to come with her fearful calamity, and that fine sense, quickened by anxiety, expectation, and love, she heard, she thought she heard, she was sure she heard the sound of a carriage rapidly advancing on the other side of the stream. "It is only the noise of the rushing waters," cried Emma. "I hear a carriage, the horses, the wheels!" replied Jessy; and darted off at once, with the double purpose of meeting William, and of warning the postillion against crossing the stream. Emma and her mother followed, fast! fast! But what speed could vie with Jessy's, when the object was William? They called; but she neither heard nor answered. Before they had won to the bend in the lane she had reached the brook; and, long before either of her pursuers had gained the bridge, her foot had slipped from the wet and tottering plank, and she was borne resistlessly down the stream. Assistance was immediately procured; men, and ropes, and boats; for the sweet blind girl was beloved of all, and many a poor man perilled his life in a fruitless endeavor to save Jessy Lucas; and William too, was there, for Jessy's quickened sense had not deceived her. William was there, struggling with all the strength of love and agony to rescue that dear and helpless creature; but every effort—although he persevered until he too was taken out senseless—every effort was vain. The fair corpse was recovered, but life was extinct. Poor Jessy's prediction was verified to the letter; and the brother and his favorite sister never met again.

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT making further provisions concerning the Militia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, be, and he hereby is authorized, to appoint a Board, consisting of three persons, who shall have power to assemble in the recess of the Legislature, and devise, mature and report a code of rules and regulations, settling the rank of corps and officers, and to consider all subjects appertaining to the Militia, which may be submitted to them by the Commander-in-Chief, and report thereon to the next Legislature.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That, said Board be further authorized to prepare and report a Compendium of Tactics for the use of the Militia of this State, to be compiled from the tactics which are or may be established by the Congress of the United States, to be submitted to the next Legislature.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT regulating within this State the Agencies of Insurance Companies established or incorporated without the same.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person, or association shall, after the first day of September next, within this State, make or renew, or cause to be made or renewed direct or indirectly, on account, or in behalf or as Agent of any body politic, or corporate, not within this State, or authorized by a law thereof, any contract of Insurance, or by way of Insurance with any person inhabiting within, or Corporation of this State, before said person, or Association so acting as Agent has left with some Register of Deeds within the County, wherein he or they usually transact the business of his or their Agency, a true copy of the charter or charters of the Corporation an account of which, or in behalf of whom such Agent shall act, and a full and complete copy of the letter of Attorney, Corporate votes, or other authority from such Corporation, granting and constituting such Agency, every person or Association, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, for every such offence, the one half to the informer, the other half to the use of the State, to be recovered by action of debt.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Agent aforesaid, before making or renewing any contract of Insurance as aforesaid, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in September, to deposit with the Register of Deeds aforesaid within the County where he usually transacts the business aforesaid, a statement, signed, and sworn to, by a majority of the Directors, or other authorized managers of the affairs of the Corporation, for which he acts as Agent, of the amount of its capital stock, exclusive of premium notes, and other profits of its business, and the manner of the investment of such capital stock, designating the amount respectively invested in mortgages, in public securities, in stock of incorporated companies, stating what companies and also the amount invested in other securities, particularly each item of investment. And the time, to which the truth of said annual statement relates, shall be within one month next preceding said first Monday of September of each year, and shall be specified in said statement. And it shall further be the duty of every Agent aforesaid, within one month after the deposit of said statement as aforesaid, to cause such statement with a notice where the deposit of said statement, and other documents required by this act, have been made for the inspection of whom it may concern, to be published in some newspaper printed within the County aforesaid. And if any person or persons shall make, or renew, or cause to be made or renewed any contract of Insurance as described in the first section of this act, without performing each and every duty herein prescribed, such person or persons shall severally for each and every offence in so making or renewing such contract forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered in manner and to the use as herein before provided.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That no person or Association shall act, within this State, as Agent for or on account of any insurance company or corporation, not authorized by a law of this State, in making or renewing any contract of insurance for or on account of any such company or corporation, with any person, or Corporation within this State, unless the capital stock of the company or corporation for which he or they act, exclusive of premium notes and profits of its business, amount to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars actually paid in, in money, and invested, agreeably to the provisions of its incorporation; nor unless said company or corporation for which he, or they act, be restricted by its charter of incorporation, or otherwise, so that it cannot lawfully incur in any one risk, a greater hazard than ten per centum of the amount of its said capital stock; and each and every person offending against the provisions of this section, for each and every offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be recovered in the manner and to the use as provided in the first section of this Act. Provided, however, that this Act, or any clause thereof shall never be so construed as to render, or make void, or any way impair the validity and binding effect of any contract of insurance, upon any insurance company or corporation, not established, incorporated, or authorized by a law of this State, or upon their Agent or Agents.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT providing for the promotion of Education.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Land Agent, under the advice and direction of the Governor and Council, be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell at Public Auction or private Sale, whenever in their opinion, the same can be done at fair price, any number of townships of the public land already surveyed, and not otherwise appropriated, not exceeding in the whole twenty townships, of land averaging six miles square, upon such terms of credit as in their judgment will best promote the objects of this Act. And whenever any deed shall be given to the purchaser, he shall secure the State by the joint note of himself with two or more sufficient sureties to the acceptance of said Agent. And the said Agent is required to pay into the Treasury of this State, the sums he may receive from the sale or sales of said land, and to deliver over to the Treasurer of State all the notes he may obtain upon the

sale or sales of said land, immediately after he shall have received them.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the State be directed to keep a separate account of all the monies he may receive from the sales of said land and from the notes in payment therefor, and the same shall constitute a permanent fund to be reserved for the benefit of primary schools. And said fund shall be put out on interest, in such manner as a future Legislature shall determine, and the interest annually distributed among the several towns and plantations in the State according to the number of scholars therein, commencing at such time as by law shall be hereafter provided.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That whenever this State shall receive any sum or sums of money on account of the claim of Massachusetts on the United States, for services rendered by the Militia of that Commonwealth during the late war, the excess over and above what the State may then owe shall constitute a fund to be appropriated and distributed in the manner provided by the second section of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

FOREIGN.

From the Moniteur of Thursday, February 21. TURKISH MANIFESTO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12. Even the least informed are aware, that all Mussulmen naturally hate the Infidels, and that the Infidels on their side are the enemies of Mussulmen; that Russia, above all, has a particular hatred of Islamism, and that she is the chief enemy of the Sublime Porte. For fifty or sixty years, anxious (jealous) to put into execution her guilty projects against the Mussulman nation and the Ottoman empire, she has constantly profited by the slightest pretext to declare war: the disorders committed by the Janissaries, who, thank God! are annihilated, favored her progress; she has by degrees invaded our provinces; her arrogance and her pretensions have been ever augmenting, and she has, at last, imagined that she has discovered an easy method of executing her ancient plan against the Sublime Porte, by exciting an insurrection among her co-religionists the Greeks. The latter united in the name of religion, made a simultaneous revolt—they did all the evil they possibly could to the Mussulmen, and, in concert with the Russians, who, on their part, attacked the Ottoman empire, conspired the extermination of all the faithful, and the ruin of the Sublime Porte—which may God avert!—Thanks to Divine assistance, and to the protection of our Holy Prophet: this perfidious plot was discovered a short time before it was to be put in execution.

The measures which were taken in the capital, without loss of time, checked at their commencement the guilty projects which seemed so easy of accomplishment; the sword inflicted justice on a good number of the rebels of the Morea, of Negropont, of Arcadiania, of Molonghi, of Athens, and of other places on the Continent. The rebels of the Morea, and of the Isles Foyer, dared at the very beginning of these troubles, to engage with the Mussulmen; they killed a great number of them; they reduced their wives and children, to bondage, and under the name of the "Government of Greece," they committed unheard of excesses. For many years, considerable forces, both military and naval were sent against them; but our land troops discouraged by want of pay, did not display the requisite ardor; our fleet did not succeed on account of the ancient disorganization of the arsenal. The matter being spun out, other Europeans as well as the Russians, animated by ambition, furnished, secretly, every kind of assistance to the rebels, either by promises or by deeds, and thus became the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtlety and insinuations of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and, under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of these troubles, they preyed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice, entirely to renounce their duties as (Rayahs) tributaries.

It was at different times proposed to the Sublime Porte no longer to interfere with the affairs of the Greeks, but to give them a form of independent government; to separate them altogether from the Mussulmen; to establish among them a chief as in Wallachia and Moldavia; and to grant them their liberty, on condition of an annual tribute. Such, nearly, were the vain proposals that were made. As it is evident, that this pretence of liberty tended to nothing else, which, may Heaven forbid! than to make fall into the hands of the Infidels the whole of those countries in Europe and Asia, where the Greeks were mixed with the Mussulmen—to place by degrees the Rayahs in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rayahs—to convert, perhaps, our Mosques into Churches, and to ring bells within them; in a word, to annihilate Islamism with ease and promiscuity; neither reason, nor law, nor policy, nor religion, could admit of such proposals being accepted. The Sublime Porte gave repeatedly, both by writing and by word of mouth, the necessary answers, with all official formality, and according to the tenor of treaties. Although the object of the Franks had been obvious from the beginning, and although every thing announced, that, at last, the sword alone must answer their proposals, nevertheless, not to trouble the repose of Mussulmen, and, on the other hand, to gain

the necessary time for warlike preparations, the Sublime Porte endeavored to temporize (sefforaca de temporiser) as much as possible, by satisfactory answers and official conferences on the subject of the dishonor and of the injury which the proposals of the three powers would cause to the empire and to the nation.

It is here proper to observe, that although the demands made at Akerman by the Russians on the subject of indemnities, and especially in respect to the Servians, were not in any respect proper to be granted, nevertheless, circumstances being pressing, we complied with them whether we would or not, as matter of necessity, in order that we might seize an opportunity of making a peace favorable to the Mahometan nation. Up to this time, most of the articles had been executed, the conferences respecting the persons to be indemnified, and respecting Servia, had also been entered upon, and although these two affairs were not of a character to be arranged with a good grace, they were, nevertheless, taken into consideration as acts of violence. Russia, however, did not stop there. The military reforms adopted by the Sublime Porte offended her; she was aware that some day that surrender might hurl back upon her the evils which she had prepared against Islamism. From that moment she was resolved to leave no moment of relaxation to Mussulmen.—Russia, England and France, among themselves, agreed to establish forcibly the liberty which we have mentioned above. About a year ago the three powers simultaneously demanded the liberty of Greece, by the means of their ambassadors, officially and openly, as quite a simple concession. The Sublime Porte could not subscribe to this, neither recording to law nor according to reason, nor according to policy, nor according to religion.

The Mussulman nation was indignant at it, and it is quite impossible (de tout impossible) that it should be consented to. The Ottoman Government endeavored to prevail on them to renounce their prejudices, by every sort of arguments and answers, but its language produced no effect. Proud of their power, they obstinately and rigorously persisted to press their demands; and they finished by sending their fleets into the Mediterranean; they openly hindered the Egyptian and Ottoman squadron, destined for that purpose, from attacking the islands. These two squadrons having entered the port of Navarin, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English and French fleets suddenly entered the same harbor, and all three began to fire at once, and every one knows the catastrophe which resulted to the Imperial squadron.

The three powers having openly violated subsisting treaties, and declared war, the Sublime Porte had a right to retaliate, and to act otherwise than it has done towards the Ambassadors, the subjects, and the vessels which were at this place. But the Ministers of those three powers have endeavored to justify them by declaring that it was the commanders of the Imperial (Turkish) fleet who had been the cause of the battle. The Sublime Porte, considering the circumstances, remained still silent, and, by a last effort of policy, invited the three Ambassadors to abandon altogether the affairs of Greece. Went to the voice of justice, those Infidels did not cease to require that their demand respecting the independence of Greece be admitted such as it had been made. It may even be said that their solicitations became more pressing. In a word, the hostile intentions of the Franks against Islamism became evident. Nevertheless, for the purpose of gaining time, at least till summer, every possible show of moderation was used in the conferences and conversations which took place some weeks ago. It was repeatedly declared to the Ambassadors, that as soon as the Greeks would sue for pardon, their faults would be wholly forgotten; that their gods, their persons, their estates, would be restored; that they would enjoy perfect tranquility; that they should be relieved from the payment of the capitation and other tributes which they owe since the beginning of the insurrections; that besides, in order to gratify the three powers, they would be exempt from all tribute for the space of one year; and that all the privileges which the condition of Rayahs allowed would be granted them, but nothing beyond that limit.

In the course of the conferences the Sublime Porte earnestly requested the Ambassadors to transmit to their respective Courts those friendly declarations and sincere explanations, promising that the armistice which they had demanded would be observed until the answer should be received. This invitation only served to increase their pride and their pretensions. Finally, they declared that they would consent to nothing so long as the privileges which they claimed should not be granted to the Greeks inhabiting ancient Greece, that is to say, the Morea, Attica, and the Isles of the Archipelago, and they announced that they would depart all three together.

Thus have affairs come to this point. If at present, (God preserve us from it!) after having witnessed such conduct,

and been asked such conditions, we were to give way, and to concede the independence of the Greeks, the contagion would extend to all the Greeks settled in Rumelia and Anatolia, without the possibility of arresting the evil.—They would all pretend to the same independence; they would renounce their duties as Rayahs, and, triumphing in a year or two over the generous Mussulman nation, they would finish one day, by suddenly imposing laws upon us, (God preserve us from it!) and the ruin of our religion and our empire would be the inevitable result. Whilst, thanks to God! the numerous provinces of Europe and Asia are filled with an immense Mussulman population, does the sacred book and does our law permit us, through fear of war, to let our religion be trodden under foot, and to deliver ourselves to the Infidels from hand to hand, our country, our wives, our children, our goods and our property.

Though, in the origin, the world was in the power of the Infidels, nevertheless, at the birth of the true religion, God, asking the faithful, our Mussulmen brothers, who have appeared and disappeared since the happy time of our Great Prophet, up to this day, through the effect of their sincere devotion and unconquerable courage, thought nothing of the number of the Infidels.—United in heart for the defence of religion, how many thousands times have they not put thousands of Infidels to the sword? How many provinces and states have they not thus conquered, sword in hand? As often as we shall be united like them, and that we shall affront battles for the glory of God, the Most High will enlighten us with his inspirations, and our holy Legislator will cover us with his tutelaryegis; his absent companions will become our guides; and who can doubt that, under their auspices, we should not gain the most brilliant victories?

If the three powers, when they see us determined, as in the past, to reject their vain demands, accept our answers and our explanations, and desist from the Greek affair, it will be well. If, on the contrary, they should persist to force us to accept their demands, even though according to the tradition which says, that all the Infidels compose but one nation, they should all league themselves against us, we would recommend ourselves to God—we would place ourselves under the protection of our Holy Prophet, and united for the defence of religion and the empire, all the Viziers, all the Ulemas, all the Kizilbas, and, perhaps, even all Mussulmen, would form but one single corps.

This war is not, like all former wars, a political conflict, to acquire provinces or to settle frontiers. The object of the Infidels is to annihilate Islamism, and to tread under foot the Mussulman nation.—It must, therefore, be considered purely as a religious and national war. Let all the Faithful, rich or poor, great or small, know that to fight is the duty of us all. Let them not dream of a monthly pay, or of any pay whatever; far from it, let us sacrifice our property and our persons; let us fulfil with zeal all the duties which the honor of Islamism imposes upon us; let us unite our efforts, and labor with heart and soul for the maintenance of religion until the day of judgment. Mussulmen have no other means of obtaining salvation, either in this world or the next. We hope that the Most High will vouchsafe to confound and disperse in every quarter the Infidels, foes to our religion and our empire, and that in all times, in all places and in all cases, he will grant victory to the Faithful. Our true position being thus known of all Mussulmen, there is no doubt that, if they have the least faith and piety, they will also know their duty; they will unite heart and soul to maintain our religion and our empire, as well as to insure their own salvation in this world and the next; and that, if the occasion requires it, they will discharge with zeal and valor the varied functions of the war, and fulfil exactly the duties imposed upon us by our holy law. Help comes from God!

Extract of a letter—Havana, March 12.

The officers of the Guerreros are liberated on parole until exchanged, with permission to embark from the prison ship in any vessel bound to any part of the U. S. except Key West, but without privilege of communication with the shore here, except for supplies. The brig Burdette, which is going to Vera Cruz, will go as a cartel, or take them clearing out for New Orleans. Young Porter had permission to spend one day on shore, which he declined.

The troops ordered to the N. E. Frontier are from Sackets Harbor and Green Bay, under Maj. Clark. It is a pacific defensive step, to preserve order and maintain our rights.

It is reported that the President is about to send a confidential message to Congress. Very improbable.

The refusal of Congress, on Monday last week, to consider a motion for terminating the session, is thought by the Intelligencer to indicate a disposition to pass a Tariff Bill of some kind.

A State Convention in favor of the Administration has been held in Missouri, and Electors nominated.

A Convention in favor of the Administration has been held at Memphis, Tenn.

A quaker gentleman, of the name of Lundy, who is editor of a newspaper, published at Baltimore, called the Genius of Universal Emancipation, has recently visited Providence, R. I. for the purpose of collecting funds to enable him to manumit the slaves of the country.

A bill is before the Legislature of N. York, to punish, by fine and imprisonment, administering or taking extrajudicial oaths—such as Masonic and other oaths.

The Legislature of New York, has before it a bill to grant a bounty on New-York Salt sent down to Albany and the seaport.

Also, a bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of hemp and flax—and a bill authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 for the Chenango Canal.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, APRIL 24, 1828.

OXFORD CONVENTION.

Before we publish another paper, the meeting of the Oxford Convention, for the purpose of nominating an Elector of President and Vice-President, will take place. We hope that every town and plantation will be represented. It certainly appears to us that the crisis has arrived, when the friends of the Administration ought to act together—temperately and rationally, but firmly and fearlessly.

It ought to be distinctly understood that Republican principle is one thing, and senseless clamor, another. In this part of the District the people appear to be alive to the great question—delegates have already been chosen in many towns. We have not heard from the remote parts of the district, but presume there will be a full meeting. We repeat the hope that no town will neglect its privilege or its duty. The notice has been sufficient, and cannot have failed to reach every part of the district. To every open friend of the Administration, we say, do your duty.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT.

The annual State elections have taken place in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and have terminated in a manner connected, and afforded the highest satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Adams. Notwithstanding the noise and violence of the Jackson party in those States, they have met a most perfect and fatal defeat at the ballot boxes.

In both these States the vote for the Jackson ticket has been so miserably lean, as (to use a military expression) to carry dismay into their camp, and to demonstrate, that, though they were well supplied with blustering leaders, there were none, or next to none, who would become followers.

REV. DOCTOR KIRTLAND has resigned his office as President of Harvard University. Doctor Nichols, of Portland, is talked of as his successor.

There was quite a fall of snow in Washington City on the 5th inst.

A NEW IDEA.—A Judge of one of the courts in Georgia, recently had to pass sentence on a number of persons for some high-handed offences against the laws of that State; he was about to sentence them to read through all the Speeches made in Congress the present Session—when the Counsel for the prisoners objected, on the ground that the Constitution of the United States expressly said, that no cruel or unusual punishments should be inflicted, they were probably sentenced to the State prison for life.

GIRLS LOOK HERE!—It is ascertained by a recent census, that in the town of Rochester, N. Y. there are twelve hundred more males than females in that town. It is unquestionably the best place for young women to find partners in the United States; we have no doubt, some few old maids would find a market if they went soon.

List of town officers in Otisfield, 1828.

Town Clerk—Levi Patch.
Selectmen—Roland Holden, Thomas Shed, John Phipps.
Assessors—Andrew Cobb, Stevens Rich, Henry Holden.
Treasurer—John Phipps.
Agent for town—Nicholas Emery, of Portland.
Collector & Constable—Horatio Wight.
School Committee—John Phipps, Jesse Holden, Samuel P. Anderson.
School Agents—William Greenleaf Samuel Knight, Jr. Daniel Scribner, Thomas Shed, Jonathan Wardwell, Gideon Jackson, Dennis Lovewell, Richard Gardner, Jonathan Cobb, Jr.
Surveys of Highways—James Sanborn, David Mayberry, Roland Holden, Francis Chute, Stevens Edwards, Elisha T. Weston, John Linnell, David Andrews, Richard Gardner, Reuben Sampson, Eliphalet Wight, Jonathan Cobb, Jr. James Wight, Samuel Wardwell, Jr. Daniel Scribner, Lyman Nutting.
Board Surveys—Simeon Lovell, James Sanborn, Henry Holden, Roland Holden.
Tithingmen—Simeon Lobby, James Sanborn, James Cheever, George P. Holden, Daniel Scribner, Jr.
Pence Viewers—Benjamin Stevens, Samuel P. Anderson, Mark Knight.
Field Drivers—Ivory H. Scribner, Tarbell Patch, Stephen H. Stevens, Paul Stone, Luther Nutting, Merrill Knight.
Cutters of Slaves—Daniel Scribner, Abraham W. Chute, William Durall, James Sanborn.
Pound Keeper—Stephen Knight.
List of town officers in Peru, 1828.
Town Clerk—Hezekiah Walker.
Selectmen & Assessors—James Lunt, William Kyle, James H. Withington.

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SERVER.
APRIL 24, 1828
CONVENTION.
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in Orisfield, 1828.
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in Peru, 1828.
a Walker.
James Lunt, Wm.
thugson.

School Committee—Moses Lufkin, Seth Jen-
ne, Timothy Ludden.
Town Agent—Levi Ludden.

PRESIDENTIAL.—It has been happily
aid that "there is a tide in the affairs
of men which taken at its flood, leads
on to fortune," and the experience of
every one has shown how often the tide
of his affairs has ebbed too soon to con-
summate the hopes it promised or reach
the point to which it seemed destined.
This seems to be in rapid progress of
illustration in the case of one of the
candidates for the Presidency. There
have been times since the election of
Mr. Adams, when the tide on which
Gen. Jackson was borne seemed to be
carrying him with a resistless impulse
towards the high office for which he
was struggling. But, fortunately for our
country, that tide swollen and excited
as it was by what ever interested and
unprincipled men could add to its bitter
waters, began to subside ere it had rais-
ed him to that elevated station. It evi-
dently began to ebb when the bustle and
parade and artificial excitement which
agitated the minds of men previous to
the last anniversary of the Battle of
New Orleans, had ended, as the hopes
of the General must—in disappointment.
Much had been anticipated from the ex-
citement of that occasion. No effort
was spared to make it proportioned to
the ends proposed to be gained by his
friends. No measure was left untied
which could awaken the sympathies of
the American people, generous as they
were known to be, in favor of the hero
of that day. But it passed without any
of the anticipated results. The efforts
in most cases were found to be vain.—
The huzzas of the crowd died away and
the excitement dissipated with the re-
turning reason of the people. The
changes had been rung too often upon the
only event in his life worthy of being com-
memorated and the public began to think
for themselves. They saw how feeble
were the claims of a mere warrior how-
ever prodigal of human life he might
have been, to the office for which Gen.
Jackson was aspiring. Public sentiment
has, we believe, from that moment, been
rapidly growing more sound upon this
subject. New Hampshire has already
shown that her hardy sons are not to
be sold like the slaves on a southern
plantation by Hill and Woodbury, and
New York is bursting the chain that
bound her to the car of the hero. Oth-
er states are fast joining the phalanx of
patriotic freemen who, while they are
willing to honor the brave, are unwill-
ing to be governed by a mere military
chieftain. The prospect before us grows
brighter as the progress of the senti-
ment becomes more and more visible.
Our government must necessarily rely
for its support upon the intelligence and
integrity of the people. And we must
see greater evidence than is now be-
fore us to convince us that the United
States within forty years after the adop-
tion of our present form of Government,
can be made willing to raise to the first
office, under that government a man who
possesses so few of the requisite quali-
fications, as by the admission of his
friends, General Jackson does. We nev-
er can believe that the people will
knowingly and deliberately do this, and
we believe too that they are daily be-
coming more satisfied of his incompe-
tency and unfitness. Nor is our faith
shaken even though a "Jackson Federal
Republican" party of some sixteen men
has been marshaled by another Gen-
eral in Boston, nor though with a zeal
worthy of a better cause and an ubiq-
uitously truly surprising, the few Jackson
men of our own state contrive to med-
dle in almost every election and would
fain pretend, with great consistency, to
be the exclusively Democratic party in
the Commonwealth.—*N. H. G.*

Fourth of July and Rail Road.
No day could possibly be more ap-
propriate than that proposed for the
turning of the first turn in the great
work of uniting the Gulf of Mexico with
the Atlantic Ocean through the Ches-
apeake. Fifty-two years will have elap-
ed since the Colonies of Great Britain
declared themselves independent sov-
ereigns, and united themselves in one
Great Republic. And during this long
period, no work has been undertaken,
which in magnitude or importance, has
equalled that which is now about to be
commenced. In the preparations which
will doubtless be made by the Rail Road
Directors, there is one which we sug-
gest, as peculiarly appropriate—that the
first spade be put into the ground by
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.—He
signed the instrument which gave us ex-
istence as a Nation—his honors will be
complete when he puts his hand to the
work which will make the Nation per-
petual in its duration.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

The following affecting narrative will
be read with the deepest feeling of
commiseration.—*Exeter, Nov. 21.*
The James, belonging to Mr. Co-
zens, arrived at Calais yesterday from
Portugal. The master says that a few
days ago, in the longitude of [I believe]
30 deg. he fell in with a brig water log
ged, having a living woman lashed in
the main top, four living seamen in the
tugging, and [oh! dreadful to relate]
a dead man spread in the shrouds, on
whom the unfortunate and unhappy sur-
vivors were subsisting!!! The master
says, that he made every exertion to

save them, but, alas! without avail; and
that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48
hours, caused him to leave them to the
mercy of the foaming ocean into the
bowels of which, he has no doubt, they
were consigned soon after its com-
mencement. The master described "In-
di—" on some part of her. He came
close to her several times, and request-
ed the poor fellows to throw themselves
overboard, that he might be enabled to
pick them up, but he could hear them
say that they were too weak; and when
they saw the impossibility of saving
them, their lamentations were dread-
ful.—*Cork paper.*

Fire.—A large four-story brick build-
ing in Ann street, No. 135, owned by
Robert G. Shaw, Esq. and occupied by
Scott and Clark, pump and block mak-
ers; Mr. Lamson, chair manufacturer;
N. Blake, sail-maker; J. Hudson, rig-
ger; Isaac Hall, butcher; Thomas Edes,
glazier, and Robinson & Scott, painters,
was destroyed by fire early on Saturday
morning last. Scott & Clark and Mr.
Lamson were the principal sufferers,
having lost about \$2000 each; but the
other gentlemen sustained a considera-
ble loss in stock and tools. The above
building was erected in 1804, by Mr.
Godfrey, the baker, and has twice be-
fore, we believe, with the exception of
the walls, been destroyed in a similar
manner.—*A. Traveller.*

It may be recollected by some that
the body of a man was found dead in
the road, in Georgia, a few weeks since,
who was claimed by the parents of a
Mr. Martin, as their son, from his ap-
pearance and several marks upon his
body. The corpse was buried by them,
and a sermon was preached on the oc-
casion. But the true Henry Martin, has
called upon the editor of the Burling-
ton, Vt. Sentinel, while on his way to
his parents in Georgia, in good health,
to visit his mourning relatives.

Red Jacket, Jemmy Johnson, and sev-
eral other Indians, are at New-York on
a visit.

The youngest son of the late Gover-
nor Clinton, has received a midshipman's
warrant.

On Sunday morning last about 11 o'-
clock, a dog was seen running through
some of the streets in New-York, en-
veloped in flames. Some inhuman being
had wet the animal with spirits of tur-
pentine and then set fire to it. The dog
ran into a stable, where a youth caught
him and dipped him in the gutter, while
others put out the fire which had been
communicated to the stable.

A few days since the body of a man
was found in the river at New-York.—
He was about 35 years of age, dressed
like a farmer, and had rings in his ears.

Mr. Peter M. Slocum, an ingenious
artist of New-York, R. I. has discovered a
method of preparing wood for stringed
instruments, in a manner to produce a
much greater degree of vibration than
ordinary.

A salmon trout weighing 23 lbs. was
caught in Schoodic Lake, Kilmarnock,
near Bangor, a few weeks since. Forty-
five of the same species were caught by
two parties, who paid a visit to the lake
on learning that this delightful fish might
be caught there.

The last Milledgeville, Georgia, pa-
per contains the names of twenty per-
sons, who are commissioned as "Aids
de-Camp" to his excellency Governor
Forsyth.

This year, previous to March 15,
there had been exported from New-Or-
leans 30,254 hhds. and 538 bbls. Louisi-
ana Sugar 14,025 hhds. and 1784 bbls.
Molasses. Last year 20,652 hhds. and
891 bbls. of the former, and 8055 hhds.
and 2316 bbls. of the latter. This year
there has been exported to Boston 3709
hhds. and 57 bbls. Sugar, and 1319 hhds.
and 265 bbls. Molasses. In the week
ending 15, 1046 bales Cotton had been
exported to Boston.

The Brunswick Herald, says there
were imported into Portland on Tues-
day and Wednesday last, 3148 bbls.
Molasses, paying a duty of \$15743.

Col. Macgaw, of Mendonville, Penn.
makes a wrapping paper of straw. It
resembles the rice paper of China.

On the 28th ult. three men of North-
ford Con, within the space of one hour,
killed upwards of 40 Black Snakes.—
The largest measured five feet two inches,
and nearly all over four feet long.

A Poor FORTUNING.—The inmates of
a house, in the southern suburbs of this
city, were disturbed, a few evenings
since, by the piercing cries of a child,
in the yard. On going to the place
whence the cries proceeded, they dis-
covered an infant wrapped in a plaid
cloak, lying in a puddle of water. It
was supposed that it had had been
thrown over the fence and fallen on its
face, as its cheek was much hurt and
bleeding.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the
purpose of nominating a suitable per-
son to be supported as an Elector of
President and Vice-President at the
ensuing election. Each incorporated
town in the district is requested to
send two, and each plantation one
delegate.

March 22, 1828.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Ad-
ministration, who circulate their papers
in this District, are requested to copy the
above notice.

MARRIED,
In Hartford, Mr. Samuel Farrar, of Turner,
to Miss Wally Sweet, of Hartford.—Mr. Can-
demus Ricker to Miss Nabby Tinkham.
In Harrison, by Charles Washburn, Esq.
Mr. Harvey Ripley, of Hartford, to Miss Nan-
cy Tobin of Harrison.
In North Hampton, Master Wheeler Spil-
lett, aged fifteen years to Miss Sally Cross,
aged fifty.

DIED,
In Livermore, Mrs. Haines, aged 83 years.
In Rumford, on the 30th ult. Mrs. HAN-
NAH, wife of Joshua Graham, Esq. in the
65th year of her age.

She had for several years, been afflicted
with the dropsy, yet enjoyed comfortable
health and activity, until four or five weeks
prior to her death. During this time she suf-
fered much distress, which she bore with
Christian patience and resignation to the will
of God. She appeared to realize, upon the
approach of her recent complaint, that her
death was at hand. Her hope in Christ, and
as being reconciled to God through him, did
not in the least fail her, but cheered her in
her sickness, and in her dying moments, that
she quietly fell asleep in Jesus, in hope of a
glorious resurrection to immortal life and glo-
ry.—She had, several years ago, made a pub-
lic profession of religion; and her life and
conversation were agreeable to her profes-
sion. She was a faithful wife, a tender par-
ent, and a sincere friend—benevolent and
kind to all; that her husband, children and
friends, have sustained a great loss in her
death; but was, as is sincerely believed, un-
doubtedly great gain to her.

"Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord,
when he cometh, shall find so doing."
The printers in Concord, N. H. and Boston,
are desired to notice the above death in their pa-
pers.

In Taunton, (Mass.) Mr. Walter Dean, aged
56 years.

Fresh Goods,
(VERY CHEAP.)
HENRY POOR,
HAS just opened for sale a complete as-
sortment of India, French and British,
Piece Goods,
Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the
yd; stripes 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the
yd; prime Sheetings and Bleached Shirtings
12 1/2 cts the yd; 5 1/2 plain Muslins 2 pr yd;
Stripes, Nails and Cambric Muslins; colored &
white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cam-
brics; elegant Battistes for 26 cts the yard;
Pongees; Levantines; Nankins; Canton,
Prest and Italian Crapes; Lobs Goggles and
Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article;
Silk and Russia Diapers; Damask; Man-
tles; Brocade and Merino Shawls very cheap;
with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—
A great Stock of fresh
BROADCLOTHS,
from English, German and American Manu-
facturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9
dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of
good Bargains; Cassimeres; Satinets; Derr-
rys; Jeans; Drillings; Granddrills; Last-
ings; Nankens; Stripes; Ginghams;
Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns;
Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
In prime order for retailing, best Live
Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common
FREATHERS,
done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35
cts the yard, &c. &c.
Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

G. C. LYFORD,
HAS received his Spring supply of sea-
sonable and fashionable
GOODS,
many articles of which will be offered at low-
er prices than ever before sold in Portland.

He has on hand 8000 yds Light and Dark
Calicoes from 1s to 2 1/2 p yd; 2000 yds
black, col'd and fig'd Silks; elegant Battiste
Dresses; rich Mareno, raw Silk, Brocade,
Cashmere and Valencia Shawls; Cashmere-
raw silk and Valencia Mantles; superb as-
sortment fancy silk, Gauze and Barge Hand;
kerchiefs; large assortment striped, check'd
and fig'd Cambrics and Muslins for Gowns;
Gloves and Hosiery all kinds; plain & fig'd
Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Long Lawns;
Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Bonnet Ribbons,
artificial Flowers; Parasols, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
1 case fresh Leghorn Hollivars first quality;
1 do do Bonnets, do do
Fine assortment BROADCLOTHS &
CASSIMERES; Satinets; thin Pan-
talon Stuffs; Vestings; Lots of domestic
Cottons, &c.
Portland, April 10, 1828. 6w 198

BOOKS, STATIONARY,
&c. CHEAP.
THE subscribers keep constantly for sale
a large assortment of Books & Station-
ary, wholesale and retail, as cheap as at any
other store in the U. States.
Having a Patent machine for ruling paper,
we are enabled to manufacture account
books of every description, very cheap.
County and Town Officers, Attorneys and
Sheriffs, can be furnished with Record Books &
Dockets, ruled, and printed heads—or any
other books they may want, by sending their
orders.
Bookbinding of every description executed
in the best manner at short notice.
Cash and the highest price given for
rags, or bark tanned Sheep Skins.
PEARSON & LITTLE,
No. 2, Publics Row, Exchange Street, Portland.

BARGAINS.—BARGAINS.—
SAMUEL OUTLER,
Next door above Bank of Portland, Middle-
street, Portland,
HAS just received a large assortment of
Spring Goods,
VERY CHEAP—AMONG WHICH ARE
400 yds Calicoes fast colors at 1j
2000 yds do elegant from 20 c to 2s
945 yds Cotton, yard wide, excellent, 12 1-2 cts
300 yds do do do 11 cts;
479 yds do do 3-4 do 10 cts;
600 yds Checks and Ginghams, 12 1-2 cts;
700 yds Bed Tick from 20 c to 2s;
350 yds superior 4 1/4 bleached Cotton; 1s
30 yds superior 4 1/4 Irish Linens;
20 yds 4 1/4 & 6 1/4 White Cambrics;
20 yds 4 1/4 & 6 1/4 Cambric Muslins;
15 yds Fig'd Corded and Plaid Cambrics;
22 yds plain and Plaid Battistes;
25 yds Battiste & English Ginghams;
50 yds Thread and Bobbinet Laces;
20 yds Patch Furnitures;
20 yds Silks from 3s to 6 | 9 per pair;
50 yds Thin Goods for men and boys wear.

—ALSO—
Nankin and Canton Crapes; Italian and
Press'd Crapes; Pongees; Vestings; color'd
Cambrics; Bonnet Cambrics; Buttons;
Tape; Pins; Needles; Cords; Flag and
Bandanna Hdks; White and Colored Cra-
vats; men's and women's Hose and Gloves;
Cotton; Valencia and Merino Shawls; 300
Fancy Work Baskets; Boxes Cotton Balls,
&c.

—ALSO—
1 Case elegant
LEGHORN BONNETS,
of a beautiful color, and
well manufactured, cheap; handsome Rib-
bons.

—ALSO—
A large assortment of
BROADCLOTHS &
Cassimeres.
(Purchasers are invited to call and ex-
amine—and any article not proving as good
as recommended, may be returned.
PORTLAND, April 15, 1828. 198

NOTICE,
I hereby given to all concerned, that the
Committee designated by the Court of
Sessions for the County of Oxford, at their
October term, 1827, to lay out certain road
in said County, will meet at the following
times and places to locate agreeable to their
several warrants, viz.: at the house of Ran-
som Norton, in Canton, on Monday the sec-
ond day of June, 1828, to locate a road in
Canton and Livermore, on Petition of Jesse
Stone and others.—At Knights' ferry in Peru,
on Wednesday the fourth day of said June,
to locate a road in Peru, Sumner, and Hart-
ford, towards Paris, on Petition of Selectmen
of Peru and others.—At the house of Enoch
Adams Esq. in Andover, on Friday, the sixth
day of said June, to locate from said Adams'
to Ingolds Bragg's, on petition of Selectmen
of Andover.—At the house of Isaac Gleason
in Mexico, on Monday the ninth day of said
June, to lay out a road through Mexico and
Plantation numbered seven, to the bridge
across Swift river in Plantation numbered
eight, on petition of Stephen B. Taylor and
others. EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
199*

**DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE
PILES.**
(NEW CASE OF A CURE.)
Boston, November 24th.
SIR—The Pile Ointment and Electuary I
lately had of you, has had an excellent
effect. I have been troubled for years with
the Piles, and have never found any remedy
that would compare with yours. The late
attack was a severe one, but the relief was
almost immediate. I take great pleasure in
communicating this to you, for the benefit of
any who may be suffering under so painful a
disease. T—H—

MR. KIDDER.
The original letter may be seen at the Coun-
ting Room of the Proprietor.

* The Proprietor of this Medicine rec-
ommends it with the fullest confidence as one
of the most valuable remedies yet discover-
ed, for the cure of the painful and debilitat-
ing complaint of the Piles. He deems it un-
necessary to publish any other than the fore-
going testimonial in its favor. This remedy
has more perfectly answered the purposes for
which it is intended, than any other now in
common use, and affords immediate and per-
manent relief, both from the disorder itself,
and its accompanying symptoms of pain in
the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite,
indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be
administered to all ages and both sexes.—
Plain and ample Directions, with a descrip-
tion of the complaint, accompanying each
package, which consists of two boxes, one
containing an Ointment, and the other an
Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50
cents where but one only is wanted.

* Prepared from the original Recipe in
M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,
corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his
special appointment, (together with all the
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

* None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,
on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to Country
Physicians, Traders, &c. March 10.

AUCTION.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday
the twenty-ninth day of April current,
at Mr. JOSEPH BRAUNRY'S in Norway, at
twelve o'clock, noon.

1 Yoke of good OXEN six years old;
2 Good COWS;
1 Yoke likely three years old STEERS
1 Yoke two years old STEERS;
2 Two years old HEIFERS;
1 Likely HORSE, six years old;
1 Single horse WAGON.

Terms of sale—eight months credit with
approved notes.
Norway, April 14, 1828. 2wis 198

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi-
dent proprietors and owners of Lands,
in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north
part of said town, formerly known by the
name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County
of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they
are taxed in the Bill committed to me, the
subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect,
for the year 1827, in the respective sums fol-
lowing, viz:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Total.
8	1	100	4500	4	1 77
5	4	100	4500	4	1 77
7	8	100	4500	4	1 77
2	5	100	4500	4	1 77
7	5	30	36	4	1 61
8	5	100	4500	3 40	77
Unknown.	5	6	100	4500	4 1 77
	7	6	100	4500	4 1 77
	2	7	100	4500	4 1 77
	6	8	100	4500	4 1 77
	12	9	75	3300	3 90 56

And unless said Taxes, and all necessary
intervening charges are paid to me, the sub-
scriber, on or before Monday, the first day of
September next, so much of said Land as
will discharge the same, will then be sold at
public Auction, at the Store of Enoch Cord-
well, in said town of Greenwood, on said
day at one o'clock in the afternoon.
JOHN SMALL, Collector.
Greenwood, March 25, 1828. 199

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE,
Or Spirit of the Foreign Theological
Journal and Reviews.
APPROVED by Clergymen of the Presby-
terian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal
Churches.—Published monthly at Philadel-
phia, by E. LITTLE. This work is neatly ex-
ecuted, and each number contains 96 large
octavo pages, at the low price of fifty six
dollars per year. The first numbers of the
work may be seen at the Oxford Bookstore,
where the subscriber will receive subscrip-
tions for it. ASA BARTON, Agent.

The following is the contents of the Janu-
ary number:
A Sabbath in the country; the Vale of
Tears; the Abigines: Heaven; causes of
the Prejudices of worldly men against Reli-
gion; Christ stilling the Tempest; review
of Scott's history of the Church of Christ;
the Bell at sea; the reformation in Ireland;
review of the confessions of a gamester; the
paschal moon; memoir of Mrs. Maria Calder;
religion in Germany; Messiah's Advent; A-
musements; on Meditation; on the motto of
and Armorial Bearing; "Nunquam non Para-
tus;" on conversation.

Notices of New Publications.
Interesting narratives from the sacred vol-
ume illustrated and improved, showing the
excellence of divine revelation, and the prac-
tical nature of true Religion. Babylon de-
stroyed; or, the history of the Empire of As-
syria, compiled from Rolin, Prideaux, and
other Authorities. Map illustrating the travels
of the Apostle Paul, constructed from the
design of the Rev. J. C. Croswaite, A. M.
Elements of Biblical Criticism and Inter-
pretation, translated from the Latin of Ernesti,
Keil, Beck, and Morus; and accompanied
with Notes. The Lives of Clemens Roma-
nus, Ignatius, and Polycarp. The Harbin-
gers of the Reformation; life of Ulrich Zu-
nglius, the Swiss Reformer; the morning of
the English Church. Barzilai, the Gilead-
ite, or, considerations on Old Age, addressed
to the Old and Young. The guilty Tongue,
History of the Transmission of ancient books
to Modern Times. Eighteen short essays on
Prayer and the Ministry of the Word; mis-
cellaneous relating to the Holy Scriptures and
other sacred subjects. An English Harmony
of the four Evangelists.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE PRONOUNCING INTRODUCTION, to
Murray's English Reader, in which ac-
cents are placed on the principal vowels to
give Walker's pronunciation.—Stereotyped,
handsomely printed, and ornamented with
cuts. \$3 doz.

RICHARDSON'S AMERICAN READER, a se-
lection of Lessons for Reading Speaking,
wholly from American authors, embracing a
great variety of entertaining subjects of his-
tory, biography, divinity, laws, natural and
moral philosophy, and of other branches of
useful and elegant learning.—Furnishing nu-
merous specimens of American Eloquence;
From the Presidential Chair the Head Quar-
ters of the Military Commander, the Seat in
Congress, the Pulpit on various occasions, the
Bench of the Judge, the Bar, Stations of Lit-
erary Honor, the Seats of the Muses, and
from the Shades of private Life.—Containing
Rules for the proper use of the Pauses, for
graceful and persuasive Pronunciation, and
for appropriate and impressive Gesture; to
improve the Scholar in reading and speaking,
while enriching the mind with religious, vir-
tuous, and useful knowledge, designed for
the use of Schools.—By Joseph Richardson,
A. M. of Hingham. 3 dolls doz.

Extract from the American Journal of Educa-
tion.
As to the general merits of this book there
can be no question. The subjects of the les-
sons are judiciously selected; and the style
is generally creditable to the compiler's taste,
as well as to the talents of the writers from
whom the selection is made. Useful infor-
mation and sound moral instruction charac-
terize most of the pieces contained in this vol-
ume; and the names of their respective au-
thors are a guaranty that no sentiment is in-
culated, but what is worthy of an early
place in the minds of those who are advanc-
ing to take their places in life as American
citizens.

ASA BARTON,
HAS been appointed wholesale and retail
Agent for selling those valuable FAM-
ILY MEDICINES, prepared from the origi-
nal M. S. recipes of the late W. T. Conway, by
Thompson Kidder, Boston; and he is now
prepared to supply Boston, at Boston prices,
without the expense of transportation, &c.
These Medicines are accompanied with di-
rections for use, and if we judge from their
increasing demand, and reputation, they are
truly valuable. April 14.

POETRY.

From the Museum, Published by E. Little, Philadelphia.

SONG.

BY T. K. HERVEY, ESQ.

Come touch the harp, my gentle one!
And let the notes be sad and low,
Such as may breathe, in every tone,
The soul of long ago;
That smile of thine is all too bright
For aching hearts, and lonely years;
And, dearly as I love its light,
To-day I would have tears!

Yet weep not thus, my gentle girl!
No smile of thine has lost its spell;
By Heaven! I love thy lightest curl,
Oh! more than fondly well!
Then touch the lyre, and let it wile
All thought of grief and gloom away,
While thou art by with heart and smile,
I will not weep to-day!

[FROM THE SAME.]

Supposed to be spoken by a youth who had been blind from his birth.

BY RICHARD RYAN, ESQ.

I mourn not that I thus endure
One sad uninterrupted night,
For thoughts are mine, more dear, more pure,
Than dwell with those who hail the light.

On contemplation's wing, my mind
Exulting springs to Heaven's sphere;
Soars on, nor finds a tie to bind
One thought to earth or aught that's here.

The sun and moon which greet your sight,
Must perish, like some dream, away,
Ere I shall feel the blush of light;
But then 'twill be an endless day.

With resignation may I wait
The coming of that day, nor find
My heart else murmur at the fate
That in its wisdom made me blind.

VARIETY.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Some time since we were acquainted with a young lawyer, who was just starting in life, in a flourishing village in the western part of the State. In the neighborhood of the village, lived a person who then followed the respectable occupation of a farmer, but who had previously been engaged in business, which frequently led him to participate largely in local politics; and who prized himself highly, upon his cunning and dexterity in political management. Having conceived a peculiar attachment for the lawyer in question, it was a favorite practice with this person, (whom for our own convenience as well as to avoid incuring his displeasure, should this notice chance to fall under his observation, we shall designate by the appellation of "Old Republican,") on the return of every Sabbath, to repair to his office, for the purpose of giving him a lecture or two in politics.

The office of the lawyer was in the second story of a building, and without any other means of access, than passing through a store beneath it. On one occasion, the Old Republican, as usual, made his appearance at the door of the store to gain admittance; but to his great chagrin and mortification, he found it locked. After casting two or three wishful looks about the building, for the purpose of making an accurate survey of the premises, he commenced knocking at the door, in hopes that his protegee was in the building, and would unlock it and bid him enter. The sagacious Old Republican was seldom wrong in his conclusions; and he soon drew the welcome visage of his pupil to the chamber window. It was unluckily out of the power of the attorney, however anxious he might have been for the instruction of his friend, to admit him; as the clerk of the store, on going to church, had locked the door, and accidentally taken the key with him. But the head of the Old Republican was fruitful in expedients, and observing a rope and tackle suspended from a hook, directly over the window of the lawyer, it occurred to him that his political student might draw him up by means of it, so as to enable him to come at the window. The lawyer thought it practicable, and accordingly, lowered the rope. Our Old Republican clenched his hands firmly into the hook, and his friend alight commenced operations, with tolerable success, until he had raised him to a considerable amount of elevation, when he chanced to cast his eye upon the droll appearance of his friend below, whose agonized countenance plainly indicated that he was in no pleasant situation. Notwithstanding the urgent necessity of the case, the long-robbed gentleman was so completely convulsed with laughter, that he was unable to raise him another peg.

Having gained some command over his risible faculties, he again essayed to draw him in; but with no better success: for a single glance at the lengthened features of his friend, again deprived him of all power of action, and for the purpose of securing the progress he had already made, he was obliged to make fast the rope, while he rolled upon the floor, completely overpowered with laughter. "Pull away," roared out our suffering Old Republican. "I can't," replied the lawyer. "I shall die," returned the veteran, whose hands were so locked together that he was unable to disengage them from the hook, even had it been safe for him to drop from his elevation. While in this unpleasant dilemma, the service at church was concluded, and the good people rushed in crowds from the house of worship, passing directly by where our hero

was hung suspended in the air to the no small amazement of all beholders. The crowd having passed, and the lawyer having recovered his strength, his efforts were again applied to the rope, and with much exertion he succeeded in getting him in. It was some time before our hero could be persuaded again to resume his lectures: but he at length became reconciled, and the offices which his pupil has since held, are no small arguments in favor of his ability as an instructor; and if report speaks truth, even at the present day, a lecture from his old preceptor is occasionally received much to his edification.

Western Ad.

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint, in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western States. Among the venomous serpent are the rattlesnake, king snake, water asp, copperhead, moccasin, snake, hissing snake, and horn snake. One variety of rattlesnake is yellow, and said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copperhead is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous bite than the rattlesnake. The hissing snake hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. F. "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself, and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that of a dunghill cock.

Wherever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon these reptiles, and they quickly disappear. Their resorts are near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps. People are often bitten by them, and the person becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal. Mr. F. says he has seen great numbers that have been bitten, but has never seen a fatal case. He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laccoon.

An emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warned by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, and of course in rage, by night, into the room, where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some sleep on the floor, and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, and escaping in that direction.

THE CAMELION.—There are varieties of small Camelions. They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they show every disposition to bite. They will change in half an hour to all the colors of the prism. Green seems to be their favorite color, and when on a green tree, that is their general hue. While in this color, the under part of their neck becomes a beautiful scarlet.

Their throat swells, and they emit a sharp note, like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers, when singing. We have placed them on a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colors. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer, while under this color, as is manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are very active and nimble animals, three or four inches in length.

ALLIGATOR.—The Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Numbers are seen in the slow streams and shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on the Red River, the Mississippi lake and the Bayous west of that river. On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in these regions, measured something more than sixteen feet from the snout to the extremity of its tail. They have at times, especially before stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow. When moving about on their customary vocations in the water, they seem like logs in motion. In fine weather, they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.

Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam-boat on an alligator stream, at a proper season for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place. We witnessed the shots of a man, who killed them nine times in ten. They have large, ivory teeth, which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will sometimes chase children, and would overtake them, were

it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight forward direction. Consequently, those who understand their movements, avoid them without difficulty, by turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impulse in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the alligator is valuable for the tanner.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

READERS FOR YOUNG CLASSES.

THE Child's Assistant in the Art of Reading, consisting of easy lessons adapted to young children, and designed as a medium between the Spelling Book and larger Reading Books. By Samuel Temple, A. M. Author of "Practical Arithmetic." Price 12 1-2 cents.

This little work is printed on large type and good paper. The maxims of morality and religion, the interesting narratives, and the rules of behaviour at school, at public worship, and towards various classes, which are here presented, render it very acceptable in all primary and common schools.

THE Beauties of the Children's Friend, being a Selection of Interesting Pieces from that celebrated author, M. Berquin. Interspersed with Pieces of Poetry from various authors. The whole calculated to inspire a love of truth and virtue. For the use of Schools by the Author of the Child's First Book. 37 1-2 cts.

Extracts from the Preface.

Those who have read M. Berquin's delightful stories, acknowledge that they are peculiarly calculated, to interest and instruct the youthful mind, and unless the feelings of the scholar be interested, the toil of the instructor will be in vain.

Obedience to Parents and Brotherly Love are strongly enforced by examples easy of imitation, and from every lesson a moral is drawn, that inspires the young mind with a love of truth and virtue.

The Author says in his Preface, "that he has endeavored to introduce a variety in the several pieces, and that there is not one of them, the effect of which has not been tried on children more or less advanced in age and understanding, and every thing has been re-considered that did not seem to interest the feelings."

It may be observed of this book, that children delight to read it at home, an observation that applies to very few school-books; and that the feelings of parents yield to the captivating and natural style of its delicate and moral stories.

In order to render the work more useful as a class book for schools, suitable and interesting pieces of poetry are interspersed throughout the work, selected from various authors.

The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architect; PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter. Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill square, No. 78, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained each problem in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have then treated on the origin of buildings, of buildings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood. I have given examples for gables, saw frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs. Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition. Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms. March 6, 1828. copy 102

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post-Office at Norway, April 1st, 1828.

Ephraim Brown—Josiah Blanchard—Ester Bartlett, 2—Joseph Dolly—Simon Furlong, Greenwood—Jacob Frost—Jacob French—Jeremiah Henly—Benjamin Herring—William Hobbs—Lemuel & William Lovejoy—Benjamin B. Murray—Samuel D. Morgan, Greenwood—Asa Noyes—Benjamin Peabody—Thomas Roberts—Stephen Sanborn, Greenwood—Miriam Stevens—William Towns—Yelton Webster.

Persons calling for the above Letters will please mention that they are advertised. ASA BARTON, A. P. M. 197

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWN—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND, AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robinson of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-1828.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR Rewards of Merit, in a great variety for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, April 21.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES

It is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES, For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY. Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam Engines, to carry said Machines, on the most fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than water power. January, 1828 3m 167

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ARITHMETIC, by James Robinson, Jr. one of the Masters of the Bowdoin School, Boston. Price 75 cents. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Adams School, Boston, June 11, 1825. Gentlemen: We have carefully examined the American Arithmetic, and have no hesitation in saying, we think it a better system for the common schools of our country, than any other with which we are acquainted.

JONATHAN SNELLING, B. D. EMERSON, ANDREW C. DAVISON, LUTHER PARKER.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, Bowdoin School, Boston, March 29, 1825. Gentlemen:

We have examined Robinson's American Arithmetic, recently published by you; and have no hesitation in giving our opinion, that it is a work which needs only to be known, to be extensively patronized; that the arrangement is good; the rules full and explicit; and adapted to the capacities of children. The mental arithmetic with which it is interspersed, and the questions for examination, will we think, enhance its value and usefulness.

Your obt. Servants, ABRAHAM ANDREWS, J. H. BELCHER, BARNABAS WHITNEY, SAMUEL T. ADAMS.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, Bradford Academy, April 29, 1825. Dear Sir,

With much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your "American Arithmetic." I have attentively examined the work, and found it a valuable production. The matter is well arranged, and the rules are clear and definite. I am very glad that you have not, like many others, neglected the important rule of Annuities. I consider the work as highly deserving of public patronage. That it may meet with the encouragement which I think it justly merits, is the sincere wish of Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Mr. James Robinson. Charlesfort, June 1, 1825.

Gentlemen, The American Arithmetic, by James Robinson, Jr. was introduced into the schools under our instruction, by direction of the Trustees, soon after its publication. Having used it for several months, we have no hesitation in giving it our decided approbation, and in recommending it as equal to any work of the kind that has fallen under our observation.

S. BIGELOW, } Instructors of the S. BARETT, } Public Schools. P. CONANT, } in Charlesfort.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Callender, one of the Instructors in the Maghwa School, Boston.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1825. Dear Sir, Some time ago, you placed in my hands, a copy of the "American Arithmetic." I do not hesitate to say, that in my estimation it ranks among the best works of the kind; and in many respects, is superior to any Arithmetic I have seen.

I have felt much satisfaction in using the work, and in recommending it to others; and if it receives the patronage to which it is entitled, it will soon find its way into all the public and private schools in New-England. With respect, BENJ. CALLENDER, Mr. James Robinson.

After a careful examination and comparison of your "American Arithmetic" with several popular English and American works of the same kind, I am prepared to say, that I think it superior to any of them, as a textbook for the schools and academies of our country. It is an admirable Sequel to your Elements of Arithmetic, now in successful use in the public schools in this city.

Your obt. Servant, P. MACKINTOSH.

Mr. James Robinson, From Mr. F. Emerson, Master of the Adams School, Boston.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, Having examined "The American Arithmetic," by Mr. Robinson, I am satisfied that it is a valuable school-book; and hope it will receive a due share of public patronage. Your obt. Servant, F. EMERSON, Dec. 30, 1825.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, the second edition, containing the duties of all Town Officers according to the Laws of this State.

No man who holds, or expects to hold a town office, should be without this guide to their duties. April 1.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

RACHEL THOMAS, of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, afore-said, widow, Guardian to RACHEL THOMAS and SARAH THOMAS, minor children, under the age of fourteen years, and heirs of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of North Yarmouth, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, representing that she has expended for the support of the afore-said children, and for paying taxes on their land, and taking care of their said Estate, as allowed by the Judge of Probate, for the said County of Oxford, the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents; and that there is not personal Estate in her hands, belonging to said heirs, sufficient to discharge said demand. She therefore prays to be licensed to sell the following described real Estate, which belongs to the said minors, as heirs to said William Thomas, viz: the southern part of lot Number Six, in the sixth range, in that part of the town of Hartford, called Thompson's Grant, containing about sixty acres, more or less, within the said County of Oxford, as may appear by the levy of an Execution, William Thomas, versus Brezer Soule, and also of all the right, title and interest the said heirs have in and to about two hundred acres of land lying in the town of Peru, in said County of Oxford, it being lot numbered nine in the eighth range, in that part of said town called Thompson town, which last lots are held by a mortgage, and subject to redemption; and whereas by a partial sale of said Estate, the remainder would be greatly injured; she therefore prays that after legal proceedings had agreeable to law in such cases, she may be licensed and empowered to sell the whole of the right, title and interest of the said heirs in said Estate, according to the provisions of law in such cases made and provided; and that the proceeds of such sale, may be applied to the payment of said demand and the Costs of Court and Costs of sale, and the remainder to be put at interest for the benefit of said heirs—as in duty bound I will ever pray. RACHEL THOMAS. Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, Jan. Term, A. D. 1828. On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice of the same, by publishing a copy of said Petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. 3w 197 Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

THE OBSERVER.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or JEWETT'S German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article is on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters. A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietor.

ASA BARTON, Norway, Feb. 23. copy 182

THE inhabitants of the town of Norway and others liable to be taxed therein, are hereby notified to make and bring in to the undersigned, Assessors of said town of Norway, true and perfect lists of their polls, and of all their estates both real and personal, liable to be taxed, which they may be possessed of, on the first day of May next, and that we shall be in session at the dwelling-house of David Noyes, innholder, in said town, on Monday, the fifth day of May next, from six o'clock in the morning, until seven in the evening; for the purpose of receiving and acting upon said lists: when every person exhibiting such lists, either at the above place, or elsewhere will be required to make oath to the same.

URIAH HOLT, DAVID NOYES, } Assessors of Norway. EZRA F. BEAL, } Norway, April 14, 1828.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BLANKS for Town Orders, Town Clerks, Surveyors of Highways, and Letters for notifying Towns of Paupers.

THE OBSERVER

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. Advertisements conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.